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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1869. NO. 241.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues)..... $2 00
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One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
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## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Old Furniture Made New**

by using the Aromatic Furniture Polish. Only sold by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, sole agents.

**Brooklyn Standard White Lead**

Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any other lead in the market.
We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. 3 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

**Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium—The Hat Parlor.**

We would remind our readers of the fact that one of the neatest and best arranged Hat and Cap stores in the city is that of Mr. J. D. Ramsley, No. 72 Fifth avenue, which he has very appropriately styled "The Hat Parlor." This is now the fashionable headquarters for Hats and Caps. Mr. Ramsley, whose taste and judgment in his business cannot be questioned, adds very much to the popularity of his establishment. He invites particular attention to his stock of goods, which for elegance and variety cannot be excelled, in his line of summer goods can be found an excellent quality of Panama and Leghorn hats, as well as an endless variety of straw goods of the lower grades, while his general stock embraces all the desirable and fashionable styles of the day, and of the best qualities, at exceedingly low prices. Our readers will find it greatly to their interest to visit the Parlor before purchasing elsewhere.

**Dutcher's Dead Shot**

For Bed Bugs.
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

**Steamboat Stewards**

Often complain that ordinary Baking Powders lose their strength and quality after being on board a vessel on a few days. Dooley's Baking Powder is not affected by any atmosphere, and will keep good in any climate. Perfectly free from deleterious substances, and it will make good, sweet, wholesome rolls, biscuits, or pastry in a perfect manner, and the most economical. For sale by all grocers. MWF

**Dr. E. A. Wilson's Tonic, Cathartic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Headache Pills**

Are the most reliable and useful Pill for what they are recommended now before the public. They cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Inebriety, Scurfeit, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Neuralgia, Costiveness, &c., &c. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Sole Proprietors, 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. w*

**'A Long Felt Need**

Has been supplied through the introduction into America of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, the most eminent physicians in the United States have not failed to realize this fact, and they have endorsed with unequivocal expressions of satisfaction, so great and long desired an acquisition to the medical profession.
MWS

## FIRST EDITION.

### 12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### A LENGTHY CABINET SESSION.

**The Administration and Cuban Affairs—Colored Men as Jurors—Arrival of Celebrities—Contest for the Federal Offices in Texas—Indian Agents—Army and Navy Reunion at Long Branch.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1869.

**Cabinet Meeting.**

The President was occupied most of the time to-day with his Cabinet, and saw but few of his numerous visitors. Such matters of business had to be looked after, and the Cabinet session lasted nearly four hours. There was some talk about Cuban affairs, in which it appeared that everybody, including the President, is in sympathy with the revolutionary movement, though it isn't likely that a single one of them thinks it at time for giving the insurgents belligerent rights. It is certain that nothing was done in this direction to-day. Some talk was also had about the Southern question, and it was determined that the election in Texas and Virginia should not be ordered until after that in Virginia has been held. It comes off on the sixth of next month, and the President will probably not leave Washington again till after that date.

**Colored Men as Jurors.**

The grand jury list of our criminal court for this term contains the names of seven colored men, all of whom were present at it this morning. The petit jury, which reports to-morrow, contains nine colored men. This is the first time this class of citizens ever sat on a jury here. One of the new bailiffs is also a colored man. All these persons thus ushered into new duties are men of excellent standing. Judge Fisher delivered an impressive charge to the grand jury. There was a large crowd of spectators. It was thought by many that possibly one or two unpleasant scenes would take place in consequence of the refusal of some of the white jurors to act with the colored men, but in this sensation-seekers were disappointed, as everything passed off pleasantly.

**Personal.**

Among the arrivals to-day were Minister Webb, from Brazil, who comes to tell the story of his quarrel; Minister Harvey, from Peru, to close up his affairs; General Huribut, Minister to Bogota, who is here for his instructions; General Sickles, Minister to Spain, who is also ready for instructions; Senators Fenton and Boreman, and colored Representative Hall, from New Orleans, and the Louisiana Legislature.

**The Texas Offices.**

The friends of General Davis, Republican nominee for Governor of Texas, and General Jack Hamilton, independent candidate, are here struggling for the different judgeships in the State. The Hamilton men complain that the other side is getting most of the offices.

**Y. M. C. A.**

The General Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association this year is to be held at Portland on the 9th of next month. General Howard goes as head of the delegation from Washington. The association met last evening in its new building for the first time.

**Assignments of Indian Agents.**

Commissioner Parker has about completed the assignment of his new Indian Agents, all having reported but nine at Washington. He has yet to appoint seven Quakers to the Central Superintendency.

**Army and Navy Re-union.**

The officers of the army and navy who served during the war in the Department of the Gulf, are to hold a re-union at Long Branch on the eighth of next month, and expect Sherman, Canby, Banks, Wright and others to be present.

**Attorney General Hoar**

Left this evening for Massachusetts, to be absent a week or two.

**The First Through Ticket**

From here to San Francisco was sold to-day for $176.

A few days since Bishop Whitehouse appointed Rev. George F. Chanler, of Dresden; Rev. Richard F. Sweet, of the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago, and Judge L. B. Otis, a layman of Chicago, to examine the case of Rev. Charles E. Cheney. That committee performed the duty assigned, and on Monday made a presentment, which was served on Mr. Cheney the same day. He is cited for trial on the 21st day of July, in the Bishop's Cathedral Church, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, Chicago. The trial will not be public in its character. Bishop Whitehouse has furnished the following list of eight clergymen, from which Mr. Cheney can select three or five, as he prefers, to act as assessors or judges in the trial: Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Springfield; Rev. Sidney Corbett, of Quincy; Rev. John Beaman, Rector; Rev. Dr. Chase, of Jubilee College; Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Galesburg; Rev. F. N. Benedict, of Peoria county; Rev. N. Sawyer, of Chicago, and Rev. Cornelius Abbott, of Alton. Three of the leading men in the Diocese of Chicago, Rev. Dr. Eylander, Rev. Dr. Carver and Rev. Dr. Locke, are on the standing committee of the diocese, and are excluded from being assessors, as they will be called upon as witnesses. Instead of guilty to fix his punishment. The position of one of the assessors who offered to Mr. Sullivan, of Trinity, but from the fact that he has but just obtained a canonical residence he felt it his duty to decline the place. Melville W. Fuller has been retained by Mr. Cheney as his counsel in the case. The charges against Mr. Cheney are three in number: First, violation of article seven of the Constitution of the Church, which requires every minister to sign a written pledge to conform to the rules of order and usage of the Church; second, violation of article eight of the Constitution of the Church, which requires every minister to administer the sacraments according to the office or form set forth in the prayer book; third, violation of the rubrics in the prayer book to administer the doctrines and rational rows as they are set forth and received by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

**Ohio River at Ironton.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 22, 1869.

Boats down to-day: Fleetwood at 5 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 12 M., and Edinburg at 3 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

## ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Latest Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, June 22—10 P. M.

At the Open Board in the afternoon there was a moderate movement in the grain markets, and prices were quite firm without decided change. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1 20@1 20½, seller July; 2 spring wheat sold and cash, closing at the inside figure. No. 2 corn sold at 69@69½, seller June. Provisions were quiet and lately freights inactive. In the evening No. 2 wheat closed quiet at $1 20.

**Cambridge Cattle Market.**

CAMBRIDGE, June 22.—Cattle—Market dull, demand better and advanced 25c; extra $12 75@13 00; other qualities $10 50@12 50. Sales of the day 1,600—Receipts 1,900 head. Hides in demand; inferior neglected; sales at 8@9c.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton easier but quotations nominal; middlings 31½c; sales 200 bales; receipts nominal; exports 2,200 bales. Sugar nominal; crops 8 @9½c; prime 12c. Coffee—fair 14½@15½c; prime 16@16½c.

**Nashville Cotton Market.**

NASHVILLE, June 22.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 29½c; good ordinary 28c.

## ST. LOUIS.

**The Trial of Capt. Donaldson, of the Steamer Great Republic, for Murder—Testimony for the Defense Closed—Banquet to Henry T. Blow—New Railway Project.**

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Capt. Barr, first clerk of the steamer Great Republic, testified, in the Donaldson trial yesterday, that he was not present when Anderson was shot; was asleep in his room; was in the baggage room, however, with Donaldson between twelve and half past twelve o'clock; thought Anderson and Glover were sitting or lying on the trunks; did not hear any conversation between them and Donaldson; had been talking with Donaldson about business; Donaldson was going up town; knew nothing about a $60 note of his father-in-law, and Donaldson to pay for running off Ray and Glover; Donaldson never told me how much it cost him to get Ray and Glover out of the way.

Dr. McKinley testified that while in charge of the Dispensary at Dr. Pope's College, Glover applied for medical treatment, and in conversation told him, McKinley, that Donaldson did not do the shooting on the Great Republic, but was absent during the fuss; next saw Glover on the fifth of last month in jail and he turned as pale as a corpse when he saw me.

Wm. Livingston, engineer of the steamer Republic, testified that he was at work from twelve to four o'clock; he and Jackson, the watchman, were sitting on the steps when a pistol was fired; had been there about an hour before the shot was heard; could see the baggage room; nobody came out of the baggage room; no one could go into the room without our seeing them; after hearing the pistol commit looked out and Jackson asked him what was the matter? He said "oh, nothing," and shut the door. George Williams could not have been there; I did not see him at all that night; he was not standing at the steps at the time the report was heard; the watchman and myself were the only persons awake on the boat; Ray did not go out but opened the door and said Dr. Stanley there was no other noise about the boat while I was awake; I did not see Barr nor Donaldson; saw nobody come out of the baggage room.

William Thompson, cabin watchman, swore that he was on duty all night; heard the running for somebody on the levee; don't know where Capt. Donaldson was; think it was between one and two o'clock when the man ran off; Captain Donaldson left long before that; about two hours; heard no pistol shot; did not know the man was killed until the watchman came on board; did not see George Williams that night; George Williams told me when he went off the boat to see Sam Ray he would be back about four o'clock; next day Williams said to me, "I am very glad I was not there, for I would have been in that trouble," I never told Williams that I followed Donaldson to the baggage room about two o'clock; it was after Barr went to bed that I heard the pistol shot; did not tell any body that the negroes were raising hell; do not recollect telling any one that Donaldson was in the baggage room raising hell; did not know anything about the fuss until the policemen came on board; did not see Barr after he went to bed; about one o'clock, I left Samuel Ray down in the office in the cabin.

Alfred F. Davett, second clerk of the boat, testified that he heard George Williams, the second porter, say he was glad he was not on the boat, as he might have been mixed up in the fuss.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—A number of the personal friends of Henry T. Blow propose to give him a complimentary banquet prior to his departure to Rio Janeiro.

Parties from North Missouri are here in connection with the construction of a railroad from West Quincy or Lagrange to some point on the Missouri River, through Northern Nebraska City, to connect with the Union Pacific.

The Criminal Court was again crowded today to witness the progress of the trial of Captain Donaldson. Quite a number of witnesses, including some men and several well known citizens of St. Louis all of whom testified to Donalson's amiability of disposition and general good character. He never allowed an officer to strike a subordinate.

George W. Floyd, the Captain's brother-in-law, testified that his conduct and bearing towards his crew was always kind and gentle. He was on the boat in the trip during which the killing took place. They had a large cargo of cattle on board. No man standing where the cattle were could see the baggage room, which was about eighty feet distant. He had a conversation with Williams about the matter in New Orleans last January, and Williams told him that Robinson and Dan Anderson had made a trade to go before the grand jury. He asked him what he knew about the killing, and he said nothing, as he was not on the boat. The Captain had never carried a pistol, and would not allow any of the officers of the boat to carry one. He had been arrested. He had never seen Captain Donaldson drunk.

T. W. Kennon, of St. Louis, testified that he went aboard the boat the moment the Captain saw the Captain leave the boat a quarter past twelve in company with Col. Moore. Kennon remained aboard, chatting with Mrs. Donaldson and Mrs. Barr until a little after 1 P. M., and is sure the Captain did not return to the boat before he left. Kennon had been sitting on the boat about fifteen minutes when he saw the Captain go ashore; saw Captain Barr and Captain Donalson go down the steps towards the baggage room; did not see Captain Donaldson observed Captain Donaldson going ashore. When Captain Donaldson left he went up to the *St. Louis Billiard Hall*; stayed a few minutes, leaving that place at half past one; was gone two.

Mr. Dunham said he was barkeeper in the saloon which was attached to the St. Louis Billiard hall on Fourth between Market and Chestnut streets. On the night of the killing Captain Donaldson, with Col. Moore, came into the saloon. It was then half past one. He is positive about the hour. Captain Donaldson and Col. Moore remained about five minutes, and not more than ten, and then went out.

R. C. Holland, assistant barkeeper in the above saloon, testified that he saw Col. Moore and Captain Donaldson come in at half past one and remain about five minutes.

A. B. Davett, recalled by the defense: Am a clerk in Captain Kennon's office. About 12:15, the Captain did not return to the boat up to the time I left, somewhat after one. When the boat landed fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock, the Captain was on the hurricane deck, superintending her landing. After the boat left I sat on the guards until a little after one o'clock. Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Barr and I think Mrs. McCandless were with me. This was on the front guard, opposite the office on the Missouri side. I was sitting on the guard fifteen or twenty minutes when I saw Captain D. go on shore; saw him and Barr go out of the office, down the steps towards the baggage room while I was on the guards; he was gone about two minutes after; was at the billiard saloon about two o'clock; heard that the boat left.

Mr. McFarland—I am engineer on the Thompson Dean; I knew a colored gentleman named Sam Ray; met him on board the Robert Burns about two years and a half ago; the general character of Ray might truth and veracity was bad; on board the boat he would not be believed on oath by one unless substantiated by extraneous testimony.

Here the counsel for the prisoner demanded that the indictment against Ray and Glover be produced. After reading the indictment to the jury, the counsel announced that they had closed their testimony.

George Moore was called by the prosecution, and he testified that he was on the boat at the time Anderson was killed; knew Thompson; got up the night of the murder between two and three o'clock; Thompson came up stairs, called me, and said the Captain was raising a fuss down stairs with three boys; he awakened me and my partner, Segna; I came down stairs; before I reached the office Captain came up again, and told us that Anderson was killed.

Gus Collins re-called—Thompson awoke the whole crew and all to no effect in particular, but to the whole crew, that the Captain had killed Anderson.

At a late hour last night Tom Allen denied that the stake money in his fight with McCoole was ever given up, stating that the stakeholder was the person who bet on the fight to give up their money.

The Democratic Meeting was also reported to-day to Frederick town, one hundred and five miles from St. Louis. This leaves only a gap of twenty-five miles to be ironed between here and Belmont, which will be finished in a few days. Mr. Allen, the contractor for the road, will start for New York in a few days on business in connection with the construction of a road from Morley, Mo., along the western bank of the Mississippi, and upper Memphis. The counties in this section through which the contemplated road will pass are awake to the importance and necessity of the road. Already New Madrid county has voted to give 50,000 acres of swamp lands, and the citizens have expressed to take stock to the amount of $100,000 more. Scott county has agreed to donate 53,000 acres of her swamp lands, to be increased by the assessment of 25 per cent. Pemiscot county subscribed 50,000 acres, and it was agreed that the claims for 50,000 acres of swamp lands by the county against the general Government be released, if these lands be given to the road. Citizens will also subscribe money. The road will be located about one mile from the river, thereby forming a levee that will be of vast benefit in reclaiming immense tracts of land from overflow. It is estimated that in Pemiscot county alone about seventy-five thousand acres of lands will be reclaimed by the construction of the proposed road. The distance that is run in this State will be seventy-two miles. Beyond the State line the Arkansas people are stirring in the matter.

A special from Jefferson city to the *Democrat* says in reference to the recent statement in the New York *Evening Post*, that Missouri will pay interest on her bonds in gold, that Governor Fletcher has been placed in New York to pay the interest, but that no attempt has been made, as Revelations had been contemplated, to convert it into gold for the purpose stated. It is stated, however, that the Governor's agent has received an opinion that the State is legally bound to pay in gold, but in the event of a decision by the Commissioners whether the Legislature authorized them to buy gold to pay the interest, he replied that it had not, and there the matter rested.

Tom Allen, the pugilist, will publish a communication to-morrow morning, in which he emphatically denies that the money staked in the late fight has been given to McCoole, as the stakeholder is not in this city at present. The truthfulness of this statement cannot be definitely ascertained. Allen also says that he has until recently considered and treated McCoole as a gentleman, but when he announces by circulars his intention to announce that the stakes have been paid over to him on the pretence of stopping, he must regard him as a sneak-thief and a fair combatant; notwithstanding this opinion of McCoole, Allen further says he means business, and embodies the following in the communication: "I will allow him any length of time he may wish, for from one dollar to five thousand dollars, to fight me in any place from three hundred miles east of St. Louis, the winner to take the excursion money, &c., as in our last agreement, or I will fight him at such a point with ten men in the company and no old ones between, or I will fight the billiard saloon about two o'clock; heard that he left on the boat.

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The Cincinnati Councils are making preparations for a celebration of the 4th of July.

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad during the second week in June were $28,000.

The New School Presbytery of Cincinnati on Monday adopted a resolution indorsing reunion.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $600,000.

Gen. J. Watson Webb has arrived in Washington.

The members of the Cuban Junta arrested in New York on Monday, were yesterday all admitted to bail, except Ryan, who was held for examination.

The lottery policy dealers in New York have been arrested for doing business without paying the special tax.

The building No. 78 Lake street, Chicago, was burned yesterday. Loss $38,000. Insured for nearly the full amount.

Another Pacific railroad excursion left Chicago yesterday.

The last rail of the twenty miles of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, on the completion of which by the 1st of July a valuable land grant is secured under Michigan laws, was laid last evening.

Brevet Major General Alexander S. Webb, United States Army, has accepted the presidency of Columbia College, New York.

Rev. Dr. Greenleaf, Rector of the Church of Emanuel, Brooklyn, died very suddenly in his chair in the vestry room Monday night. He was a son of the late Judge Greenleaf, of Harvard College.

Isaac Briggs has absconded from Gananoque, Canada, leaving liabilities to the amount of $200,000.

The match between the Keystone Club of Philadelphia and the Redstockings of Cincinnati, yesterday, resulted in favor of the latter, 45 to 30.

A Nashville dispatch says: Attorney General Tuthell called at the office of Mr. Grisham, editor of the new Stokes organ, this morning, and a scene followed that is very unusual to property, caused by neglect of the city government. An order of restitution had been made by Judge Peyton, in the High Court, and served on Crane, previous to the difficulty, but it had not been obeyed.

Hon. Richard Fletcher died in Boston Monday, aged eighty-one.

Dr. Josiah Atkinson committed suicide in Newburyport, Mass., on Monday, while laboring under temporary insanity.

Mason Campbell, an old distinguished Baltimore lawyer, died on Monday.

One hundred thousand muskets are being shipped from Springfield (Mass.) armory to the United States Government.

Mrs. Nancy Lyman has been indicted in Herkimer county, N. Y., for the murder of her husband in March last.

Mr. Collyer telegraphs that he is *en route* to visit the Pueblo Indians in the mountains of Arizona.

The following is the result of the election for officers of the Buffalo and Erie Railway, held in Buffalo yesterday: Directors, Wm. Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Robinson, Horace Fielkins, of Boston; Augustus Schell, New York; Chas. H. Lee, of Silver Creek; Gibson T. Williams, of Buffalo; Wm. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa.; Milton Courtright, of Erie; Chas. M. Reed, of Eric; H. L. Lansing, of Buffalo; John M. Hutchinson, of Buffalo; Asa Packer, of Buffalo, and Geo. H. Chase, of Buffalo. President, Wm. Williams; Vice President, Chas. H. Lee; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Glenny.

The Supreme Court of Georgia yesterday decided that the Code of Georgia adopted by the new Constitution forever prohibits the marriage relation between white persons and persons of African descent, which declares such marriages null and void

The Daily Commercial,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869.

We give in another column the very able Baccalaureate Address of Dr. George Woods, President of the Western University, delivered in the University Chapel yesterday morning, before the students of the institution. It will repay perusal.

There have been various attempts at tea culture in the United States, the most elaborate one having been made in North Carolina twelve or fifteen years ago. But it and all others have proved failures, not, we judge, owing to any want of adaptation in the soil, but to the fact that labor skilled in this particular industry could not be secured. In California, the Chinese hitherto have seemed averse to introducing or attempting to introduce their home industries as they are at home averse to the introduction of foreign industries. But, we learn from a *California* paper, that a party of Japanese emigrants are about to attempt the raising of tea as well as silk, in El Dorado county, in that State, in the center of the original placer mines which have long been completely exhausted of their minerals, and, though the first to attract immigration to California, being unfavorable for grain, have been given over to solitude. The evenness of the climate in this locality, the thermometer seldom going down to freezing point, and the richness of the valley lands between the hills, are believed to correspond very nearly to the Chinese and Japanese soils most favorable to the tea plant. Should the Japanese succeed in this experiment, it is probable that it will be at once taken hold of by the imitative Chinese, whose acquaintance with all the arts and processes of tea culture will render their labor in this industry more profitable than in any other.

The negro will, in all probability, soon be found in every branch of mechanical labor, and in the learned professions; but he must make his way, not because he is a negro, but because he is competent, industrious and energetic. There can be but one side to the question: all men have an indefeasible right to earn their bread by labor, and any effort to deprive them of that right is so opposed to every principle of justice that it must fail. In Washington the question of negro labor has been practically decided in the cases of two of the largest and most influential bodies of mechanics, the printers and bricklayers. In both instances the negro continues at the work to which he has been trained, and the questions growing out or his employment, threaten to disrupt the Printers' and Bricklayers' Unions. We do not think the Washington mechanics, who dread working side by side with the black man, acted with much wisdom. *But they admitted the few negroes who applied for recognition* the latter would soon have been lost in the multitude of workmen; but the moment these Unions order their members to leave work whenever a negro is employed, it is an invitation to the negro to furnish additional workmen to take the places of the whites abandoning the employment. Such orders, instead of operating to the exclusion of the negro, in fact grant him a monopoly of the work, or cause a disruption of the Union. Why should five hundred white printers quit work because of the employment of one negro? To do so only hastens the employment of other negroes, and puts four hundred and ninety-nine white men out of employment. To exclude the negro is to begin him a distinct and competing class, always prepared to take the place of the white man, and as such to monopolize many of the walks of industry.

The discussion in regard to the Fourth of July celebration attracts attention abroad, and we find in a Chicago paper a translation of an article contained in the *Freiheits Freund*, of this city, setting forth the German theory of the proposed demonstration. The German paper says:

"The fact that the nation does not celebrate on that day is not a satisfactory reason why the Germans should make a similar postponement for as an Anglo-American event, in regard to which the Germans have a voice as well as the native, the simple circumstance of having been born in this country gives no one any higher right to the privileges of the Republic, and a foreigner who has spent five years in America has the same rights and duties as the rights of citizenship, and is in no respect inferior to the native American, except in the single circumstance of being disqualified for the Presidency."

The fact that the native Americans do not celebrate their national anniversary on Sunday is, we think, the very best of reasons why the foreign born should refrain from doing so. It is an American holiday, and the time and manner of its commemoration should be determined by the sentiments and customs of the American people. We are not arguing the question of abstract right, but merely pointing out considerations of good fellowship and neighborly comity, that should induce the Germans to go *with*, and not *against*, the current of feeling which has hitherto controlled the community on this subject. They have the right, we suppose, to celebrate the independence of the United States on Christmas; but when they take advantage of our national anniversary to oppose the custom and usage of our people, and use it as a mere pretext to show their opposition to certain laws on the statute books of the State, they do that which is virtually a grave insult to the great mass of their fellow citizens. Would similar actions by Americans in Germany be tolerated? Would it not be deemed abusive of hospitality, disrespectful to the people, and insulting to the laws and institutions of the country? We ask the Germans to look at the question in this light.

### BAILROAD PROGRESS.

The whole world on the first of last January had 109,177 miles of railway in operation—and a few years, bounded by existing lines, comprise the history of this extraordinary development of the means of intercommunication. The apportionment of completed railroads is greatly in favor of the United States, and illustrates the readiness of our people to seize and use, in their utmost extent, all the means of national progress.

Of the railroads of the world, in January last, Australia had but 789 miles. Africa only 583, South America 1,424, and Asia 4,474. Coming to more civilized countries, we find 14,247 for Great Britain, 9,934 for France, 5,926 for Prussia, 4,317 for Russia, and 4,109 for Italy. The largest supply is that of Great Britain—14,247 miles. About one-fourth of this whole amount is equalled by the tremendous span thrown from Bangor, in Maine, to San Francisco—a distance of 3,769 miles. The total railway system of the United States covers 42,235 miles. This is equal to the collective aggregate of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia, Italy and all Asia.

Europe seems to have reached her highest point of railroad building, although great lines are projected in Turkey, Austria and Russia. In the East the greatest work yet remaining to be done is in Asia. Russia projects a road across the whole width of that continent, and India is netting with rail and prospecting for passes through the Himalayas to China.

In the United States, possessing, as we do, nearly one-half the number of miles of completed railroad on the globe, the activity in railroad construction is unabated, and in some parts of the country more new lines are advocated than we now possess of old ones. This is particularly the case at the South. There is another Pacific road organized from Louisiana, through Texas, to the Pacific. Eventually it will be built, and the Memphis road will be pushed westward through a rich region, to intersect with the existing Pacific. The road from the mouth of the Columbia river to Lake Superior is another eventual certainty, as is that which will connect Oregon with California, and another from California into Mexico. But, aside from these Pacific roads, the fervor of construction is almost as great east of the Mississippi as it is west. Cincinnati is to build a trunk road to Chattanooga, where the Queen City will form railroad connections radiating through every part of the Gulf States. Norfolk wants a road to the Ohio river, in a direct line, for the benefit of Virginia commerce. St. Paul is building a road to the west end of Lake Superior; and a trunk road is in progress, in detached portions, that will leave Portland, in Maine, cross New Hampshire, and Vermont, and New York to Buffalo, or some other point on the lakes. It is so far forwarded now that it will probably be constructed almost before we are aware of it. Indiana alone has fifteen hundred miles under contract to-day, and never made such progress in the construction of railways as this year. Pittsburgh participates in the general movement. The extension of the Allegheny Valley road to the Susquehanna, and the completion of the Connellsville road, while they will be of great local importance, will promote the general railroad interests of the country.

The next ten years will double the extent of our railroad facilities, and very probably give the United States a greater number of miles of completed railroad than there is in the rest of the world combined.

The same steamer that brings us news of the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Brazil, and the demand by our Minister, General Webb, for his passport, also brings intelligence that the Brazilian Government had subsequently yielded the point at issue, and granted all that General Webb demanded. The difficulty arose out of an old demand for indemnity for the seizure of an American whaleship in 1856. During the war the claim slept, but in 1867, Secretary Seward ordered Mr. Webb to renew it, the damages, with interest, amounting to $400,000. Subsequently our Government agreed to accept $70,000 as full satisfaction. After some delay this was rejected by the Brazilian Minister, on technical grounds. Gen. Webb then demanded his passports, and closed his official intercourse with the Brazilian Government in a tart note, of which this extract is the pungent conclusion:

"I the undersigned, a citizen known of now near eight years duration, has the satisfaction to reflect, that he has on all occasions, under all circumstances, as the representative of the United States, proved himself a very sincere friend of Brazil, and of the Brazilian people. That friendship will not yield to the injustice so recklessly done him and his Government; attributable, as it is, to a *characteristic* and a contempt for Republics and Republican institutions which belong to another age."

This note was returned to General Webb with the passports asked for; but a dispatch dated May 26th, the day General Webb sailed for New York, says the pressure of public opinion compelled the Brazilian Government to yield, "the Government abandoning the unjustifiable and indefensible position it had taken, and granting all that General Webb demanded."

### Canadian Annexation.

Everything now transpiring in the Provinces indicates that annexation is inevitable. The anti-American newspaper press cannot disguise the fact that the public sentiment is rapidly developing in favor of annexation. The denials on the subject are so weak as to amount almost to admissions of what they seek to deny. Several newspapers have been bold enough to raise the subject openly, and when the people have come to talk very plainly in favor of "reconstruction." There is a steady strain of emigration to the United States, and none are immigrating from the States to the Provinces. The thousands who come hither would remain in their old homes, but cannot support themselves there. This simple fact, thrown into the teeth of angry and prejudiced newspaper writers, is found unanswerable. It tells the whole story. But aside from this view of the question, intelligent Provincials see that sooner or later the young country will leave them to shift for themselves, and in that case they would either have to establish a separate nationality and aspire to compete with the United States, or seek admission into the Union. Such a nationality, alongside the United States, would simply be without either character or influence, and would exist by the favor of the more powerful government. They would be snuffed out the moment a serious controversy was engendered. These facts will soon penetrate the brains of the dullest Provincials, and annexation will come in due time. While we would not throw any obstacle in the way of their admission, neither would we be unduly anxious, allowing them to take their own time. As the ripening of events are to be reaped by them, we can afford to wait.

### Liquid Fuel.

There has not been much progress made in the direction of substituting liquid fuel for coal, as a steam producer; but it is said that its properties are exceedingly valuable in some respects, especially in bending iron plates used in shipbuilding. Where coal is used, an armor-plate-bending furnace has to be lighted four or five hours before the plate is placed in it. One hour per inch of thickness represents the time occupied in heating, so that to bend a six inch plate requires ten or twelve hours, from the time the furnace is lighted. Experiments were recently made at Chatham, England, to prove the capabilities of creosote in the process of plate bending. The firing there was lit with the liquid fuel, and in one hour was sufficiently heated for the reception of the plate. A six inch plate, seven and a half feet long by three feet wide, was then placed in the furnace, and after an hour and a half was heated so as to be ready for bending. Vaporized creosote was supplied to the furnace from a generator, by six jets, a sufficient quantity of atmospheric air to support combustion being admitted at the same time. Half inch plates were heated by the same means in seven minutes, a saving of one half in time and a larger fuel to the pro-leges of the Republic, and a foreigner who has spent five years in America has the same rights and duties as the rights of citizenship, and is in no respect inferior to the native American, except in the single circumstance of being disqualified for the Presidency."

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Serrano, otherwise the Duke de la Torre, elected Regent of Spain, by the Cortes, is now nearly sixty years of age, and has been in public life since entering the army at fifteen. Before he was thirty-five he was made Captain General, and put in command of Barcelona. He has held many trusts, civil and military, since then; was ruler too excessively hated by Queen Isabella, and by her always kept in high positions. When he went into politics, as a Liberal, the Queen's friendship was withdrawn; he was exiled, then restored to favor, and given high offices, and again exiled in 1866, by Gonzales Bravo. He fell in with the revolutionary movement of last year, and assisted in the deposition of one to whom he owed his promotion, and is now said to be a man of great ability; he certainly has had large civic and military experience, and ought to be able to govern Spain more successfully than any of her rulers during the century.

During the recent disturbances in Paris, there was but a single attempt to raise a barricade. This absence of barricades is quite a new feature in Parisian disturbances, and there is every good reason for it. Barricades are possible only in very short or crooked streets, where the nature of the ground renders them secure from an attack by artillery. Napoleon, during the last twenty years, has been steadily converting the tortuous, narrow streets of Paris into broad, straight avenues. There is now hardly a quarter in the city where an extensive system of barricades could be built. All the new boulevards can be swept from end to end by cannon; and, if the insurgents wished to amuse themselves by building barricades, they would hardly find a place fit for the exercise of their engineering skill, except in the Ile de la Cite or the Ile St. Louis.

Rev. Horace Bushnell, in a recent work, asserts that the restrictions laid down by St. Paul against a woman's preaching or prophesying with her head uncovered have been abolished, since the particular specified reasons against the practice have lost their force. Dr. Bushnell argues that, under the laws of womanly modesty, in force in ancient time, public scandal was created by a woman appearing unveiled; but a disgrace is no longer incurred by the exposure of the face, a female may pray or preach without any loss of self-respect. St. Paul's objections consisted in the "shame," and Dr. Bushnell contends that, as such opinions are not now entertained, the law should have no effect—under the well-known principle, "Reason is the soul of the law: and when the reason of any particular law ceases, so does the law itself."

An important co-operative Congress has been recently held in London under the auspices of the more prominent English co-operative reformers. It was "honored" by the presence of the Comte de Paris. A prevailing sentiment was that trades unions and co-operative societies should endeavor to harmonize, promoting each other's interests. Sir John Downing made a powerful address in favor of co-operation, which he said marched an epoch in the history of the human mind in advance. France and Denmark should stimulate the movement in England. The questions of establishing a co-operative bank, and of the best means of bringing the produce of co-operative societies into the co-operative and general markets, were also considered.

Iowa is ahead on the subject of Woman's Rights. At a recent term of the District Court held in Mt. Pleasant, Mrs. Bell A. Mansfield, A. B., of that city, was admitted to the bar and authorized to practice in the Courts of the State. Mrs. M. is a young married lady, about twenty-four years of age, is a graduate of the Iowa Wesleyan University and a lady of a strong mind. Her husband, Prof. J. M. Mansfield, was also admitted at the same time. The Examining Committee appointed by the Court certify that Mrs. Mansfield passed a most eminently satisfactory examination, giving the clearest evidence of long and careful study, of excellent application, and a thorough acquaintance with the elementary principles of law.

The strawberry crop of Delaware this year, is estimated at over two millions of quarts, or 62,500 bushels. The yield of blackberries, raspberries and huckleberries will be extraordinary. The peach crop promises abundance, and agents are already in the State buying the fruit while on the trees. The railroad companies have prepared over four hundred propelling cars for the transportation of peaches. The inhabitants of Delaware are congratulating themselves that the peninsula, which has been impoverished by failures in former years, is now favored with unprecedented crops, and that comfort and happiness will be restored to hundreds of homes where want and misery have prevailed for the past two years.

The Republicans of Westmoreland county have nominated two new men for the Legislature, Messrs. Jacob F. Kreps and A. Fulton.


## COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES.

**Commencement Exercises at Mt. Union College, Ohio; Bethany College, W. Va., and Alliance College, Ohio.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MT. UNION, O., June 17, 1869.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

The quiet village of Mt. Union is situated some two miles directly south of Alliance. Here is located Mt. Union College—hither came a day correspondent from the exercises of Alliance College. The annual address was delivered by Rev. W. A. Davidson. The learned gentleman radically discussed educational themes, and concluded that the curriculum of college studies needed to be radically revised to meet the demands of the times. He closed with a just tribute of praise to the Rev. O. P. Hartshorn, the founder and present President of the institution, and to a worthy trinity of *Christian gentlemen*, viz, C. Aultman, Jacob and Lewis Miller, who each have added $25,000 to the College. We claim the names of these gentlemen as public property in educational matters, and therefore have done assumed the responsibility to give this $75,000 fact a wide circulation. Might not certain wealthy Pittsburgh men take a hint from the above?

Thursday opened favorably for commencement exercises, and on the arrival of the hour every available seat in the large College Hall was occupied, and standing room scarce. On the platform were seated the faculty, visiting ministers and distinguished friends of the College. The graduates were seventeen—fourteen gentlemen and three ladies—who each delivered the accustomed orations—some of which I must confess that this was the most successful of the many performances he has witnessed under the auspices of either of the literary societies of the college.

"Ides Future," an oration delivered by Mr. E. B. Schaffer, of Canton, Ohio, is worthy of mention, as being an exhibition of more solid thought and intuitive genius than it has been the good fortune of the Bethanian to listen to during several years.

The performances of the graduating class, or commencement proper, took place yesterday (Thursday). The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following young gentlemen, who delivered themselves of the orations opposite their names:

English Salutatory—L. Bacon, Md.
Latin Salutatory—J. S. Nelson, Mo.
How?—O. Goodrich, Ohio.
Custom—R. C. Wilson, W. Va.
Outward Bound—F. W. Allen, W. Va.
Monumental Instruction—J. A. Harding, Ky.
Will Fame Live for Ever?—T. Hodgkins, W. Virginia, Ohio.
Life as a Scheme of Indirections—W. P. Ayleworth, Ills.
The Universal Stimulus—T. B. Bird, Ohio.
The Isle of Patmos—J. C. Hughes, W. Va.
The Mission of Poetry—W. S. Bullard, Va.
The Answer—B. S. Dean, Wisconsin.
Wait—C. E. Shriver, Pennsylvania.
Truth—L. Loos, Jr., W. Va.
The Century's Aloe flowers to-day—A. T. Gunnell, Missouri.
Le Monde d'aujourd hui (French oration)—W. R. Maclathson, Tennessee.
Valedictory—J. E. Crenshaw, Va.

The first honor was divided between Messrs. J. B. Crenshaw, and J. C. Nelson, and the second was awarded to Mr. L. Bacon. Of the orations, those of Messrs. B. S. Dean, T. B. Bird, and Charles E. Shriver are worthy of special notice, without in the least derogating from the worth of the others.

The exhibition of the Neotrophian Society was held yesterday evening, and was characterized by a display of talent seldom witnessed on such occasions. The oration, delivered by W. J. Loos, was the best performance of the evening, and the degree of A. M. was awarded to Mr. L. Bacon. Of the orations, that of Messrs. B. S. Dean, T. B. Bird, and Charles E. Shriver are worthy of special notice, without in the least derogating from the worth of the others.

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This was the last of the commencement exercises, and at its conclusion the visitors dispersed, seemingly well pleased with the way in which they had been entertained by the good people of Bethany.

At the meeting of the Trustees, on Wednesday, it was decided that in future the Faculty should be empowered to confer an additional degree—that of Bachelor of Science, the course of preparation for which occupies about the same length of time as that for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This will give young men who have an antipathy to the dead languages an opportunity of attaining a thorough education in the Physical Sciences, Mathematics and Modern Languages. The exercises, on the whole, were a decided success. The gratitude of the visitors is due to President W. C. Pendleton, Prof. C. L. Loos, Alexander Campbell and Geo. Turner, Esq., and many other citizens of the town of Bethany and the surrounding country, for the hospitable manner in which they threw open their houses for the reception of guests from abroad.

We noticed several of our Pittsburgh citizens present, among whom were George H. Anderson, Bateman Noe, James McGrew and S. P. Shriver, some of whom are Trustees, and all seeming to take great interest in the exercises of commencement and the welfare of the College. The whole affair was a grand success, and the guests departed, wishing peace and prosperity to the Institution, and many happy returns of the season which will bring round the Commencement of Bethany College.

ALLIANCE COLLEGE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, STARK CO., O., June 18, 1869.

To-day the first commencement of Alliance College took place. Its first year closes prosperously, some two hundred pupils having been in attendance during the several terms. Whilst awaiting the hour several pleasing incidents occurred not in the programme, the retiring President, Rev. Isaac Ewell, and teachers each receiving appropriate gifts of affection; Mr. Errett, a fine pitcher and goblets; Miss Nash, a gold watch; Miss Hurscoun, a superb vase and package of bonbons; Miss Tabor, a handsomely bound album; Prof. Hinsdale, a copy of Life of St. Paul. These gifts were fittingly acknowledged in words expressive of deep feeling.

The commencement exercises consisted of essays, orations and discussions, interspersed with music, and were held in the College hall, one of the finest auditoriums in this section of country. Miss Grace E. Benton led off her topic, "Heroic Girls." She was herself a fair specimen of this class, judging from her easy manner, and pure elocution. Next, an essay on "Personal Responsibility," full of instruction and well worded, was read with full effect by Miss Laughlin. Then followed the inevitable orations, always a part of a College commencement. Mr. S. J. Laughlin's theme was entitled "In What Will Greatness be exhibited in thought and expression carefulness of preparation. The next orator, Wm. Urich, a short, heavy set, but well formed Teutonic gentleman, addressed us in German, from the solemnity of the audience during delivery it must have been of a very grave character. From the applause following, we judged it good. "Night and Morning," was the theme of Mr. J. L. Laughlin. This was a meritorious performance, almost faultless in execution, somewhat marred by over-acting and faulty pronunciation. Mr. Monroe's topic was "Letters," their origin, history, uses, &c., and to say that this was the best of the orations is not disparage others. "That Self-Help Element should be withheld from women" was read by Miss Hinsdale. Miss Hinsdale has the benefit of his son, is ready to ask, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" She would begin the world in fine, and in a style in which the parent ended it, after a life of celebrated toil, and he will probably end it where the parent began. As we look upon such, life is a seeming.

"His promises are, as he then was, mighty."

And his performance as he now is, nothing.

Such instances take telescopic and never microscopic views of life. The near, and consequently small objects they cannot see. On the large and distant world their gaze is fixed. They forget that atoms form worlds, that the minute rivulet, that laid up islands from the ocean's depths, that the unseen air nourishes all life, that the rays give us the mountains of coal, the single spark of powder by which are set the mammoth ball miles distant, carrying devastation to ships and armies.

The accidental reading of a single book changed the entire life of Father Malebranche. The dropping of a single stone made Hoby a mineralogist. A single sentence turned the disciple Paley from his vicious course into that of the distinguished author and bishop. A sleepless night passed by Napoleon at Borodino, the failure to send up a rocket at Antwerp, the neglect of an English sentinel to give an alarm at Boulogne, would defeat, the lives of hundreds of thousands of lives, protracted bloody wars and changed the fate of Europe. The writing of a frog's legs was the germ of the Electric Telegraph. The tiny ship worm taught Brunel how to form the Thames tunnel. A spider's web suggested to Samuel Brown the invention of suspension bridges.

When the political destiny of France depended upon the speed which Louis Sixteenth should make in his flight from Paris, he paused by the way-side to drink a bottle of wine—said coolly that it was the best bottle he ever drank—sniffed well the scale which held the fortunes of 25,000,000 of people to turn irrevocably while he prepared his ablutions.

Thus the fate of individuals and nations often turns on circumstances apparently insignificant. He who with a word creates worlds, and sustains them, whose power, knowledge and wisdom are unlimited, counts nothing small, nothing unimportant. He gathers the unseen vapor from land and ocean, and pours it out drop by drop on the earth. He touches this part, polished that, softened this feature, brings out that muscle, gives some delicate tints and perfect workmanship of a Divine Artist; no less than the gorgeous clouds of autumn. He rewards the giving of a single cold water to one of his little ones, numbers the hairs on our heads, and notices the fall of a sparrow.

We must not forget too that these little things are as powerful to destroy as to build up. The proud merchantship, with her cargo, is wrecked in the breeze and her gay colors flying in the wind, seems "staunch and strong, a goodly vessel, That shall laugh at all disaster, And with wave and whirlwind wrestle."

The little termites undermines some minute point left unprotected by the poisonous paint, multiplies itself, and reduces to honeycomb the entire interior of planks and timbers, leaving simply a thin surface to cover its silent destructive work. A single sea strikes her and the once strong, and beautiful ship sinks forever from view. Step by step is the law of advancement and progress. First the blade, then the ear, after that the full grain in the ear. So learning, influence and power are acquired. Even those possessing remarkable natural powers are not firmly held to this law. Ampere, who in infancy carried on his long arithmetical calculations by means of pebbles and beans, and read the great French Encyclopedia when he was thirteen, and Pascal, the philosopher and divine, who when he was twelve years of age, without instruction worked his way up to the thirty-second proposition of the first book of Euclid, were not exceptions to this great law. He who will not advance in this way will not advance at all. The ladder to knowledge, influence, power and wealth must be ascended round by round. The good and noble become such by years of patient and persevering struggle; the evil, by gradually yielding to vice.

"Tis the *little* rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening, slowly silence all."

The growth of our bodies depends on the daily deposits of matter added to the blood, muscle, and bone for many years. A slow and constant deposit of solid matter from earth, air, and water for centuries formed the giants of the Yo Semite Valley; any other method of growth is deformity, and the neglect or non-anticipation will be disappointed. Little by little the character of boys is formed, the mother of climate, the terror of the voyager, and the delight of the lover of the beautiful and grand. Slowly and by myriads of distant acts, the glasses of the telescope is moulded into shape, but we must have the faith and patience to see and it where the parent began. As we look upon such, life is a seeming.

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That shall laugh at all disaster,
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle."

The little termites undermines some minute point left unprotected by the poisonous paint, multiplies itself, and reduces to honeycomb the entire interior of planks and timbers, leaving simply a thin surface to cover its silent destructive work. A single sea strikes her and the once strong, and beautiful ship sinks forever from view. Step by step is the law of advancement and progress. First the blade, then the ear, after that the full grain in the ear. So learning, influence and power are acquired. Even those possessing remarkable natural powers are not firmly held to this law. Ampere, who in infancy carried on his long arithmetical calculations by means of pebbles and beans, and read the great French Encyclopedia when he was thirteen, and Pascal, the philosopher and divine, who when he was twelve years of age, without instruction worked his way up to the thirty-second proposition of the first book of Euclid, were not exceptions to this great law. He who will not advance in this way will not advance at all. The ladder to knowledge, influence, power and wealth must be ascended round by round. The good and noble become such by years of patient and persevering struggle; the evil, by gradually yielding to vice.

"Tis the *little* rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening, slowly silence all."

The growth of our bodies depends on the daily deposits of matter added to the blood, muscle, and bone for many years. A slow and constant deposit of solid matter from earth, air, and water for centuries formed the giants of the Yo Semite Valley; any other method of growth is deformity, and the neglect or non-anticipation will be disappointed. Little by little the character of boys is formed, the mother of climate, the terror of the voyager, and the delight of the lover of the beautiful and grand. Slowly and by myriads of distant acts, the glasses of the telescope is moulded into shape, but we must have the faith and patience to see and it where the parent began. As we look upon such, life is a seeming.

"His promises are, as he then was, mighty."

And his performance as he now is, nothing.

Such persons take telescopic and never microscopic views of life. The near, and consequently small objects they cannot see. On the large and distant world their gaze is fixed. They forget that atoms form worlds, that the minute rivulet, that laid up islands from the ocean's depths, that the unseen air nourishes all life, that the rays give us the mountains of coal, the single spark of powder by which are set the mammoth ball miles distant, carrying devastation to ships and armies.

The accidental reading of a single book changed the entire life of Father Malebranche. The dropping of a single stone made Hoby a mineralogist. A single sentence turned the disciple Paley from his vicious course into that of the distinguished author and bishop. A sleepless night passed by Napoleon at Borodino, the failure to send up a rocket at Antwerp, the neglect of an English sentinel to give an alarm at Boulogne, would defeat, the lives of hundreds of thousands of lives, protracted bloody wars and changed the fate of Europe. The writing of a frog's legs was the germ of the Electric Telegraph. The tiny ship worm taught Mr. Isambert Brunel how to form the Thames tunnel. A spider's web suggested to Samuel Brown the invention of suspension bridges.

When the political destiny of France depended upon the speed which Louis Sixteenth should make in his flight from Paris, he paused by the way-side to drink a bottle of wine—said coolly that it was the best bottle he ever drank—sniffed well the scale which held the fortunes of 25,000,000 of people to turn irrevocably while he prepared his ablutions.

Thus the fate of individuals and nations often turns on circumstances apparently insignificant. He who with a word creates worlds, and sustains them, whose power, knowledge and wisdom are unlimited, counts nothing small, nothing unimportant. He gathers the unseen vapor from land and ocean, and pours it out drop by drop on the earth. He touches this part, polished that, softened this feature, brings out that muscle, gives some delicate tints and perfect workmanship of a Divine Artist; no less than the gorgeous clouds of autumn. He rewards the giving of a single cold water to one of his little ones, numbers the hairs on our heads, and notices the fall of a sparrow.

We must not forget too that these little things are as powerful to destroy as to build up. The proud merchantship, with her cargo, is wrecked in the breeze and her gay colors flying in the wind, seems

"Staunch and strong, a goodly vessel,
That shall laugh at all disaster,
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle."

The little termites undermines some minute point left unprotected by the poisonous paint, multiplies itself, and reduces to honeycomb the entire interior of planks and timbers, leaving simply a thin surface to cover its silent destructive work. A single sea strikes her and the once strong, and beautiful ship sinks forever from view. Step by step is the law of advancement and progress. First the blade, then the ear, after that the full grain in the ear. So learning, influence and power are acquired. Even those possessing remarkable natural powers are not firmly held to this law. Ampere, who in infancy carried on his long arithmetical calculations by means of pebbles and beans, and read the great French Encyclopedia when he was thirteen, and Pascal, the philosopher and divine, who when he was twelve years of age, without instruction worked his way up to the thirty-second proposition of the first book of Euclid, were not exceptions to this great law. He who will not advance in this way will not advance at all. The ladder to knowledge, influence, power and wealth must be ascended round by round. The good and noble become such by years of patient and persevering struggle; the evil, by gradually yielding to vice.



## WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

**Baccalaureate Address delivered by George Woods, LL.D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania, June 22, 1869.**

Rev. George Woods, LL.D., President of the Faculty of the Western University, delivered the Baccalaureate Address before the students, yesterday forenoon, in the University Chapel. The following is the address:

ASPIRATION TO DO GREAT THINGS OFTEN A HINDRANCE TO SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Our historian, Bancroft, states that in 1576 Martin Frobisher, an Englishman well versed in various navigation, had revolved the design of accomplishing the discovery of the North-western Passage; esteeming it "the only thing of the world that was yet left undone by which a notable mind might be made famous and fortunate."

Two thousand and five hundred years before the time of Martin Frobisher, a captain of the host of the King of Syria, a great man with his master and honorable, came with his horses and chariot and princely gifts and stood at the door of the house of Elisha, the prophet of Israel. A messenger was sent to him saying, "Go wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee and thou shalt be clean." But the captain was wroth and went away saying, "Behold, I thought he will surely come out to me, and stand and call on the name of the Lord his God and strike his hand over the place and recover the leper." Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them and be clean? So he turned and went away in a rage. And his servants came near and spake unto him and said, "My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it? How much rather then, when he saith to thee, wash and be clean."

So in all ages men have desired to do some great thing, despising the common and necessary duties of the hour, essential alike to present happiness and future success.

Ambition to do great things thus often proves a hindrance to success in life. And by a sincere effort we do not necessarily mean one that attracts the world's notice, or to count that man successful, who, whether by the faithful performance of lowly duties, or the achievement of more dazzling exploits, develops to the fullest extent every power and faculty of his being. We believe the world writes success on many a whited sepulcher, and failure on many a life that by faithful performance of duty, and patient endurance of toil and sorrow has developed a strong, brave and manly character.

The world worships what it counts success. He who accomplishes some great object, acquires great wealth, or attains high position, whether by real merit or a fortunate combination of circumstances, is admired, and the admiration for the man's success is easily transferred to the man himself. On the other hand, he who has failed, no matter how worthy his aims, energy and talent, but has been defeated in his plans by unavoidable calamities, is treated with neglect and contempt, and his real merits are seldom recognized.

"Not important to be successful," said the great but unfortunate Kossuth, as he stood by the grave of his country's hero and patriot and heroic Kossuth uttered. To seek to be successful in the truest and highest sense of the word, to be ambitious for excellence, goodness, and greatness, to develop to the fullest extent all of one's faculties, and make the utmost possible of himself in all respects is the right and imperative duty of every one. No one has a right to neglect any opportunity to improve his own condition or to benefit others. But those who look at the future and neglect the present, who live for the great and omit the small duties on which the great depends, who seek an object and disregard the appropriate means to obtain it, who would be men and never children, are surely sowing seed from which they can reap only bitter shame and disappointment.

But there are multitudes who refuse to meet the homely demands for effort, for labor, for self-denial and self-control, to perform duties which will secure no loud acclamations, win no applause, no honors, no triumph and no brilliant success, but which are yet every one as necessary to the welfare of the world, and to do or attempt some great thing, so endearing and brilliant, and by which fame and success may be at once seized. They forget that the ability to do great things comes by constant and persevering attention

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all Kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

*Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.*

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1869.

The movements in our local money market continue to indicate an easier condition, and borrowers in good standing are supplied at bank rates.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Citizens' National Bank | 89 | 25 |
| Exchange National Bank | 87 | 50 |
| Western Insurance Co. ($44 00 paid in) | 40 | 00 |

The stringency in money has abated somewhat, and borrowers have been supplied at a lower rate than at any time in the past week; exceptional loans have been made as low as 7 per cent. currency, but in most cases a small commission has been paid. There is a prevailing feeling that the worst has been seen, and that the operations of the Treasury as well as the commercial movement will tend to a more comfortable money market.

—The prices for United States bonds have recovered most of the decline of the past week, and closes strong at the following quotations:

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881's, 6's | 121¼ | 121¼ | 121¼ |
| 1862 5-20's | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 1864 5-20's | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 1865 5-20's, old | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 1865 5-20's, new | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 1867 5-20's | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 1868 5-20's | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 10-40's | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Gold | 138¾ | 138¾ | 137¾ |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | June 21. | June 22. | Adv. Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | | | ¾ |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862 | 121¼ | 121¼ | ¼ |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862, new | 122¾ | 122¾ | ¼ |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864 | 117¾ | 117¾ | ¼ |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, old | 118½ | 118½ | ½ |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, new | 119½ | 119½ | ½ |
| U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, 1867 | 119½ | 119½ | ½ |
| U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, 1868 | 119½ | 119½ | ½ |
| U. S. 10-40's | 108 | 108 | ½ |

—It is ingeniously said by the *Financial Chronicle* that Secretary Boutwell, in proposing his gold sales at this season, is expected to contract the currency no more than was usual by the old bank system in the summer months, but overlooked the fact that the expanding and revived cotton growing in the South had already withdrawn the amount sufficient to such contraction. As for the general causes affecting the money market and producing the stringency it says: "The prominent facts are these: First—The South has retained a large amount of currency, which, in payment for the cotton crop which it is likely to hold permanently, would have largely supplemented the requirements of retail circulation. Second—There is outstanding $25,000,000 less of legal tenders than on June 1, 1868, principally owing to the retiring of compound interest notes in excess of the issue of three per cent. certificates. Third—The West has required currency for moving the crop and for marketing a very heavy surplus of grain, which is being sent forward under the prospect of another abundant harvest, the amount sent to Chicago this month being reported there at $6,000,000. Fourth—The associated banks held on Saturday last only $50,830,000 legal tenders, against $61,200,000 on June 13, 1868. Fifth—The receipts of the Treasury, on account of payment of whisky tax and income tax, have been especially large, and the Secretary of the Treasury has for some time been selling $2,000,000 of gold weekly. Sixth—The purchase of only $1,000,000 of five twenties, taking into the Treasury on these transactions $1,000,000 currency per week. Seventh—The Secretary of the Treasury has recently called in large amounts of money from the national bank depositories. Seventh—In these operations the Treasury has augmented its currency balance during the month at the rate of $500,000 per day the increase since June 1 having been $15,000,000. Eighth—These movements have resulted in a loss of $7,000,000 of legal tenders by the banks from the beginning of the month to June 21, and in a still further loss during the past week."

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at E. S. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| June 22, 1869. | 10 00 A M | 10 35 A M | 12 10 M | 1 30 P M | 4 00 P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 188½ | 189¼ | 188⅞ | 189¼ | 188⅝ |
| Hudson River | | 144 | | 144 | |
| Harlem | | 97 | 97½ | 97 | |
| Michigan Central | 107 | 107½ | | 107⅝ | 107½ |
| Michigan Southern | | 105¼ | 104⅞ | 105¼ | 105⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 143 | | 142⅝ | | 142⅝ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 93¾ | 93¾ | | 93¾ | |
| Fort Wayne | 155⅝ | 155⅝ | 155⅛ | 155⅝ | 155⅝ |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 75 | 75¼ | | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Do. preferred | 94¼ | 94½ | 93½ | 94 | 93½ |
| Cleveland and Toledo | | | | | |
| Rock Island | 116 | 117 | 116⅛ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ |
| Toledo and Wabash | | 72¾ | | 72¾ | |
| Toledo and Wabash, pref | | 84¾ | | 84¾ | |
| Chicago and Alton | | 134¾ | | 134¾ | |
| St. Paul | | 73¾ | | 73¾ | |
| St. Paul, preferred | | 84¾ | | 84¾ | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | | 32⅝ | | 32⅝ | |
| Pacific Mail | | 38⅝ | | 38⅝ | |
| Western Union Telegraph | | 38¾ | | 38¾ | 38¼ |
| Adams Express | | 59½ | | 60 | 60 |
| Merchants Union Express | | 39¾ | | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| American M. U. Express | | 40 | | 40 | 40 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co. | | | | 47 | 46¾ |
| United States Express | | 69¾ | | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Gold | 138¼ | 138¼ | 137¾ | 138¼ | 137⅝ |

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Mon. | Tues. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 188¾ | 189¼ | ½ | |
| Hudson River | 157½ | 159 | 1½ | |
| Harlem | 96 | 97½ | 1½ | |
| Reading | 98 | 97⅞ | | ⅛ |
| Mich. Central | 107 | 107½ | ½ | |
| Michigan Southern | 104⅞ | 105¼ | ⅜ | |
| Illinois Central | 143 | 142⅝ | | ⅜ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 93½ | 93¾ | ¼ | |
| Fort Wayne | 154 | 155⅝ | 1½ | |
| Chicago and North. pref | 75¾ | 75¼ | | ½ |
| Do. preferred | 94 | 94 | | |
| Cleve and Toledo | | | | |
| Rock Island | 115¾ | 115⅞ | ⅛ | |
| Tol. and Wabash | 67⅝ | 69½ | 2 | |
| Do. preferred | 80 | 84¾ | 4¾ | |
| Chicago and Alton | 153 | 154¼ | 1¼ | |
| St. Paul | 71 | 72¾ | 1¾ | |
| Do. preferred | 84 | 84¾ | ¾ | |
| Ohio and Miss | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | ¼ | |
| Pacific Mail | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | | ⅛ |
| Western U. Tel | 38 | 38¾ | ¾ | |
| Adams Express | 59¼ | 60 | ¾ | |
| Merch U. Ex | 39 | 39¾ | ¾ | |
| American M.U. Ex | 40 | 40 | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 46¾ | 47 | ¼ | |
| United States Ex | 69¾ | 69¾ | ¼ | |

The New York *Herald* of Monday notices the stock market as follows: The stock market continued to show the weakness succeeding the recent heavy demonstration of the "bear" cliques, but the tactics of the chief manipulators seemed to become confused, and the fluctuations were, as a consequence, irregular. The "bulls," however, were unwilling to attempt a very strong movement with the money "market so close, while the "bears" were content to tempt weak operators into buying. There can be little hopes for the latter side until after the 1st of July, when, until the expiration of the fiscal year, Mr. Boutwell may be inclined to change his policy in the currency balance in the Treasury. In the railway list the weekest stocks were New Jersey Central and Northwestern. In the table of railroad earnings given in this column yesterday, it will be observed that the Chicago and Northwestern was conspicuous for an alleged increase. It is a singular fact, however, that in making this increase it was necessary to reduce the amounts of the earnings for 1868, as previously given to the public. The fraudulent character of such a proceeding is too obvious to require condemnation here. It is this system of misrepresention which has made the name of American securities so unpopular in foreign countries. Erie was a noticeable instance of the unreliability of such investments. How can we blame foreign capitalists if they refuse to add our "The Northwestern stock was deliberately "eliqued" and run up in value by a party of speculators, who, in a further sale, induced the declaration of dividends which had to be paid by the sale of new stock. This thing, which includes a number of the directors and stockholders, gave the earnings for 1868 as $13,428,605; in 1869, in instituting a comparison, they reduce this sum to $12,611,846, in order to make a show of increased earnings. The inference is evident.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day enables him to purchase and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

### Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Flour better; western bakers' $8 @ $8. Wheat in fair speculative inquiry and market firmer; sales of 100,000 bush at $1 35@1 37 for No 2 Milwaukee, to arrive and 35,000 bush No. 2 Chicago at $1 36, to arrive, closing at final difficulty in selling easier. Corn 1c higher; sales of 70,000 bush Nos 1 and 2 without a certainty; sale of 40,000 bush No. 2 at 75@76c, closing easy. Oats nominally 56c for western. Rye neglected. Pork and lard nominally steady and unchanged. Highwines nominally 97c.


COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First-Class Gold Bonds,

Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,

Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES L. FROST, of New York City.

Considering the nature of the security offered, the feasibility and early completion of the road, and the certainty of immediate and ample returns from the traffic of the country we regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market.

Government Bonds and Gold will be received at their market price in payment of these Bonds without commission.

S M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.


## New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 137¾.

NEW YORK, June 22—P. M.

MONEY.

The dealings in money continued after the close of bank hours, and as high as 7 per cent with a commission of ⅛ of 1 per cent. per day was paid for its use until to-morrow. This rate is equivalent to about 57 per cent. per annum. The lowest rate of the day was coin interest. The gold sold by the Government yesterday was paid for to-day, and this added to the drain on the banks. Government paper is in demand only on a short time, and passed on to Washington.

STERLING

Weak at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

Opened firmer but closed heavy; opened at 137¾, advanced to 138¼, and closed at 137¾. Carrying rates ⅛ @ ¾ cents, and also 1-32@1-16 per cent. Clearances $112,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Were higher in the morning, but lost part of the advance in the afternoon, closing steady: Coupon 6s 1218@121⅝; do '62, 122⅝@122⅞; do '64, 117⅝@117¾; do '65, 118⅛@118⅜; do '65, new, 119⅜@119½; do '67, 119⅝@119¾; do '68, 119¾@119⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¼.

STATE BONDS

Heavy. Missouris sold off Tennessees 62; new do 69¾; North Carolinas 85; Virginias 61.

STOCKS

Variable and feverish, closing firm and prices about up to the highest rates of the day.

Cumberland, 33; Wells Express, 31¾; American Express, 60; Adams Express, 60; United States, 69¾; Merchants' Union, 40; Quicksilver, 8¼; Mariposa, 5¼; Pacific Mail, 38¾; Western Union Telegraph, 38¾; Maryland, 16; Canton, 39; New York Central, 189¼; Erie, 29¾; do preferred, 56; Hudson, 144¼; Harlem, 146; Reading, 98; Michigan Southern, 105¼; Illinois Central, 142¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Fort Wayne, 155¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¾; Northwestern, 75¾; do preferred, 94; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 97; St. Joseph, 12½; do preferred, 19½.

MINING SHARES

Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls, 8¾; Franklin 18; Hecla 85; Hancock 8; Minnesota, 2½; Quincy, 74.

Balance in the Sub-Treasury, $89,259,826.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firmer at par selling and ⅛ off buying.

FLOUR—Active and firm; sales of spring extras at $4 75@6 25.

WHEAT—Active; sales of No. 1 at $1 30@1 32; early sales of No. 2 at $1 26, later as high as $1 30, closing at $1 27@1 27½; this afternoon irregular and firmer at $1 28@1 29.

CORN—Moderately active and ½@1c higher; sales of No. 1 at 65½@66c; No. 2 at 60¾@60¾c; rejected at 56@56c; closing at 56@56c for No. 2 and 65@66c for No. 1.

OATS—Active and ½@¾c higher; sales of No. 2 at 43@46c; rejected at 42c; closing at 43@43½c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet, firm and 2c higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 02.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 20 for No. 2 in store.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 95c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans molasses 55@58¢. Sugar 12¾@14¾c for fair to choice.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork $31 50@31 62½c. Sweet pickled hams 15c; short rib middles 16@16½c; short clear 17½c; dry salted shoulders 12¾@13c.

LARD—Firm and low r at $1 42½@1 45, for common; $1 50@1 55 for fair to good; and $1 60@1 62½ for prime to choice leaf.

WHISKY—Firmer at 93c.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton lower; sales 800 bales on the spot for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 11,447 bbls; flour 5@10c better, and very dull except for shipping grades; sales 12,000 bbls, part last evening, at $6 60@7 25 for superfine State and western; $7 30@8 50 for extra State; $8 10@8 80 for double extra western; $6 75@8 80 for double extra Ohio; $8 40@9 40 for round hoop Ohio; $8 75@9 75 for trade brands; $9 25@10 50 for family; $10 50@11 50 for fancy; $6 60@7 25 for superfine Southern; $7 30@8 50 for extra do; $8 10@8 80 for double extra do; $8 40@9 40 for round hoop do

# The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS.

### THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

#### The Voice of the People.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

To settle the vexed question of where the Soldiers' Monument should be placed, I would suggest that a vote of the two cities be taken, and a charge of twenty-five cents per vote be made—the money thus realized to go to the monument fund. This will decide the wishes of the people, and be the means of adding a large amount to the funds of the Association, as every one is allowed to each person, then it might be well to increase the price of the vote to fifty cents or one dollar. The very great interest manifested in this matter will undoubtedly bring out a large vote, adding not less than twenty-five thousand dollars to the fund. The tickets to be marked respectively "Seminary Hill" and "Cemetery." What think you of the suggestion?

MONUMENT.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Oh, Mrs. McKee! you had two sons in the army, and I had my neighbors' sons with mine, some of whom sleep in the Wilderness, and their graves are not known. Please do not place their monument in any grave yard; but place it where their friends may see it. Not as a grave stone; oh, no! Place it as a memento in the most conspicuous and most pleasant location possible. They are not our common dead, and there is something offensive to patriotism in the very association. They are our *heroes*; they require to be remembered by the nation; they require the most exalted love and affection. Place it where the living most do congregate; where our young men and maidens, our old men and matrons, may see it in their their daily walks. Mrs. McKee, do you appreciate the object of this monument? It is to awaken daily and hourly veneration and love. At the sight of it we want the living to offer a grateful tear to our noble, our lamented fathers, brothers and sons. Let it be where, as from one city to another city they pass, that this monument of a nation's love may inspire a grateful remembrance of what we owe to them. Let us remember that they died for their firesides and their homes on the bloody field of carnage, and that the very object of a monument is to keep their memories green by keeping their deeds before us. This can only be done by putting it in the most public place possible.

J.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

It must have been a matter of no little surprise to those who have attended the recent meetings of the Monumental Association, to observe their action on last Saturday in selecting a site for the monument, characterized by some of yesterday's papers as "hasty," "unconsidered," "unadvised," "put up job," and kindred inelegant expressions—especially must they have been surprised when recalling the earnestness with which the friends of these papers but a few days since urged this very action upon the Association, and the amount of unwarranted and ill-natured abuse in which they indulged because of further delay.

This charge is one of rather a serious nature and calculated to injure the characters of a number of our most worthy, respectable and patriotic ladies. It is wholly unjust and is not sustained by the facts. Every member of the Association, as known, is a citizen, and it is a matter of public notoriety, that the main object in the last three meetings was the selection of a site for the monument, and that the reason this question was, for good reasons, deferred from time to time, until last Saturday, when it was understood that after the report of the Advisory Committee on Location, the vote would be taken.

I venture to assert that ignorance of the object of the meeting did not cause the absence of a single member on Saturday, and this cry of taking undue advantage of those who were absent, was a mere pretext to secure further delay and an additional canse of ill-natured discussions, which the ladies very wisely determined had reached a limit.

The location of the monument is a subject on which there is a great diversity of opinion, and the taste and judgment of the ladies in selecting the Cemetery may very properly be questioned; but when their integrity is assailed, and they accused of indulgence in the questionable practices of party politicians, it is going further than either right or propriety will justify.

The meeting of Saturday was held in pursuance of a notice; its proceedings were open and above-board, and in all respects regular and in accordance with the terms of the charter. True, there were but eleven of the ladies of the Association present, but it is well known that this is but a large a proportion as have usually attended the meetings. Under the charter the officers and Executive Committee constitute the board of managers of the Association, and are authorized to exercise all the powers conferred. The right to select a site is enumerated as one of the powers conferred by the charter and belongs to the board of managers. This board consists of thirteen ladies, nine of whom were present on last Saturday. Eight of the nine voted for Allegheny Cemetery and one refused to vote at all. Hence it appears that instead of a site being adopted by a majority of the Association, it was adopted by a large majority of those entitled to the right. The fact that the President decided all the members entitled to vote will not affect the result and was but an act of courtesy.

Mr. Editor, I have deemed it my duty to make the above statement of facts, in justice to the ladies comprising the Monumental Association. However many may differ with them as to the site selected, would it not be far better for all to acquiesce in their decision, to cease all angry discussion, and unite in support of those to whose earnest, arduous, intelligent and patriotic labors we are indebted for this noble tribute to the memory of our dead soldiers.

SOLDIER.

PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1869.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The action of the Ladies Committee must be admitted by all to have had this salutary effect —to have provoked a liberal expression of opinion. We can go further, and say that we heartily approve of the site they have chosen. We can hardly conceive why any one can object to a site so obviously suitable as the Allegheny Cemetery, unless on the ground of local prejudice. We all have our prepossessions in favor of certain sites, while many of us regard one or more of the spots which have been suggested, with unmistakable repugnance. For instance, we do not propose to cooperate with the Park committee of Allegheny City, in beautifying that vicinity by locating the monument on Seminary Hill. Nor are we to be seduced by the very politic offer of $10,000. That offer would certainly prove a good investment, if accepted, for the municipal interests it is intended to subserve. In order to destroy local prejudice, concentrate the wealth and influence of the surrounding municipalities and make them all contribute to the aggrandizement of the whole, the policy of consolidation was tried. This was defeated. Allegheny City repudiated it. Having thus fostered local associations and prejudices she will hardly now have the temerity to complain, if we use them against her. Allegheny Cemetery is not owned by any municipality. Every citizen in the populous districts has an equal interest in it with every other citizen, and most of them have a pledge of affection resting within its hallowed shades. Place the monument in Allegheny Cemetery and the solemn grandeur of the surroundings will invest the architectural pile with a double interest. Rear it upon Seminary Hill and the turbulence of the scene will destroy the very feelings it is intended to perpetuate.

MERCATOR.

THE ALLEGHENY FIREMEN ON THE SUBJECT.

A meeting of the members of the Hope and Friendship Fire Companies of Allegheny city, was held last evening in the Hall of the Hope company, to consider the question of the location of the Soldiers' Monument. A large number of citizens not connected with either organization were present and participated in the proceedings. On motion of Capt. W. C. Stockton, Alderman Guyan M. Irwin, of the Friendship, was called to the chair, and Messrs. H. M. Long, John Dyer and W. D. Bell, chosen Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by Mr. Iyer, at the request of the chairman, a committee consisting of Messrs. Henry M. Long, Capt. W. C. Stockton, Alex. Hanna, H. R. Davis, Capt. Samuel Crow and W. D. Moore, were appointed by the Chair a Committee on Resolutions.

Prior to the retirement of the committee, Mr. Long requested those present to express their feelings freely regarding the proposed location of the monument, so that the committee might better arrive at the sense of the meeting. Brief addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Mr. Hanna, Captain Stockton, Mr. Harry Campbell, and others, who expressed their objections in decided terms against locating the monument in the grounds connected with the Allegheny Cemetery. They did not, however, express themselves in favor of any particular location, but spoke against the Cemetery site. The remarks were received with evident satisfaction.

The Committee then retired, and after a short absence, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Allegheny county have, with a liberality and patriotism unsurpassed, raised a large sum of money for the purpose of erecting a monument to commemorate the valorous deeds of her fallen soldiers in the late war; and

WHEREAS, It appears to be almost the unanimous wish of the said subscribers that a location for the said monument be selected with a view to give it the largest prominence; and

WHEREAS, It has become known that the commissioners having charge of the erection of said monument have decided to place it in the Allegheny Cemetery; therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the location decided on by the Commissioners is injurious for the following reasons: First. Because the Cemetery is a private burying ground, and not open to the public generally, being closed at all times against all visitors except those holding tickets, issued at the discretion of its Board of Trustees. Second—Because the said Cemetery is situated at a long distance, viz: nearly four miles from the central part of the thickly settled portion of the two principal cities. Third—Because other more suitable locations can be found combining the attractions of beauty, prominence, publicity, and every other advantage. Fourth —Because, in our judgment, a burying ground is not a suitable place for such a monument, it being a public memorial for the purpose of commemorating the deeds and perpetuating the memories of our fallen heroes in the late war for our Union, and not a gravestone.

*Resolved*, That it is the unanimous wish of this meeting that the Monument Association recall their decision, and that the full committee be requested to visit the various locations named before coming to a final decision.

*Resolved*, That in our judgment our views should be entitled to some consideration with the Monumental Association, we having been largely instrumental in raising this fund, almost one-fourth of the entire sum having been raised through the exertions of these two fire companies.

The meeting then adjourned.

**Accidentally Run Over.**

Yesterday afternoon a little girl named Annie Kelly was knocked down and run over on Wylie street, nearly opposite Rafferty's feed store, by a two horse carriage, driven by a negro. The driver is not known, and as he drove away rapidly, never stopping to see what injury had been done, it is not likely his name will be learned. The little girl was carried to the home of her parents, in a court off Wylie street, and Dr. Donnelly sent for. Her left knee was badly bruised, there was a slight cut on her forehead, but luckily she escaped serious injury. Her injuries were properly dressed.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—The Commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh Central High School will take place in Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening, June 24th, at eight o'clock. These exercises will be of an unusually interesting character, and the friends of the institution, and education generally, should be present. On Friday evening a grand soiree of the Senior and Junior classes will be held and a pleasant time is anticipated.

MINISTERIAL CALL.—The congregation of the Presbyterian Church at Waynesburg, Pa., has extended a unanimous call to Rev. Samuel F. Linn, of this city. This charge is a most prominent and pleasant one, and has greatly prospered under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Sloan, who recently resigned on account of ill health. Should Mr. Linn accept the call, we feel assured the charge will continue in its present prosperous condition.

### Police Intelligence.

WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1869.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

LARCENY OF A WAGON LICENSE PLATE.

Robert Hague, Chief of Police, made information against Henry Schott, charging him with the larceny of a wagon license plate. The accused was arrested and committed for trial.

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

Peter Barry and Michael Brady, arrested on Monday evening for indulging in a bit of a prize fight at the corner of Second avenue and Try street, were before Mayor Brush for a hearing yesterday morning. Five dollars and costs was the amount assessed on each of the parties for their amusement, which only one of them could pay. That was Barry. Brady went to jail for ten days. The latter is the one who personated McCoole. He met a sad fate.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

A NUISANCE ABATED.

Robert Lawson came before Alderman Humbert on Monday, and made information against Libby McDonald and Fanny Crabel, charging them with maintaining a disorderly house. The parties are colored, and the house in question is located on the hill otherwise in "Baytl." Warrants were issued, and the accused were arrested yesterday and taken before the Alderman for a hearing. It appears that they had vacated the house on Monday, having learned that there was an information against them, and this becoming known to the Alderman, at the request of the prosecutor, the case was dismissed, at the cost of the defendants. The nuisance is therefore abated for a time, sosays Lawson.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

THE BURDEN OF JEALOUSY.

Bridget Brady made information against John Conrad, charging him with assault and battery. She alleged that John struck her on the nose with his fist, thereby greatly disfiguring her nasal organ and working general injury to her face. The affair was occasioned by jealousy on John's part, on account of Bridget having shown some affection for a Celt named O'Grady, while John thought all the while he was the sole object of her smiles. He was arrested and held for court. The parties reside in the Fourth ward.

DIFFICULTY ABOUT RENT.

Jane Richard alleged in an information yesterday that Frank Johnson, who resides at the corner of Bedford and Elm street, had committed an assault and battery upon her. Miss R. alleged that Johnson called at the house she occupies, which is owned by him, and is in the Twelfth ward. She was preparing to remove the furniture, but, as she alleges, Johnson interfered in reference to the rent, and during the disagreement which ensued, he insulted and abused her, and threatened to kill her. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Thomson, of East Birmingham.]

A BURDENSOME LIFE.

Ann Lori made a sorrowful complaint to Justice Ammon yesterday, in effect as follows: She resides in the neighborhood of a certain Cathrine Baldes, in East Birmingham; said Cathrine appears to be hostile towards her, and as set forth in the information, has at divers times within the past few years annoyed and abused her, by calling her harsh names, &c. So painful have these proceedings been to the deponent that she alleges her life has become burdensome, and she now seeks the law to redress her wrongs, patience having ceased to be a virtue. What the upshot of the affair will be of her happiness would relent, and ask forgiveness, having long since passed away. The accused was arrested, but the case was amicably settled.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

CROSS SUIT.

Margaret Jacobs appeared before the above Justice yesterday, and charged Louis Bader with disorderly conduct and assault and battery, alleging that he conducted himself in as highly unbecoming manner in her presence, and also struck her. The accused soon came to the rescue. A warrant was issued. The above is a counter charge to information sworn to before the same justice on Monday by Louisa Bader against George Jacobs, in which she alleged Jacobs struck her with a large iron key. Both cases will likely be settled.

[Before Alderman Woods, of Mansfield.]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Justice W. J. Ford, of Mansfield, yesterday committed a man named Richard Hagerty, to the county jail, to answer a charge of assault and battery. He is to be retained for trial. The complainant is Mrs. Mary Hagerty, inasmuch as it does not set forth the name of the prosecutor, and the accused is filed in the jail office the accused will likely be discharged.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Minnie Coonrad charged Kate Henry with larceny, for which offense she was arrested and lodged in jail for a hearing on the 29th inst.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ALLEGED MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Margaret O'Day entered complaint against Mrs. Schrader and Susan Jones for malicious mischief, alleging that the accused had broken up and used for fire wood a trunk belonging to the deponent, valued at five dollars. They were arrested and held for a hearing.

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Complaint was laid before Alderman Strain yesterday by Amelia Gillman, who charged Mrs. Battles with assault and battery, alleging that she wantonly struck her in her own house and struck her in the eye. It originated in Mrs. G. refusing to procure some whisky for Mrs. B. The parties are denizens of Haley's row, Fifth ward. The accused was held for a hearing.

NEIGHBORS' QUARREL.

Patrick Kinney came before Alderman Strain yesterday morning and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Frank and Catherine Bowditt. The parties reside in Virgin alley, and the complainant alleges that the defendants called him a variety of ill-sounding names. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

EJECTED FROM A STREET CAR.

Arthur Delaney called at the office of Alderman Strain on Tuesday and lodged an information for assault and battery against Henry R. Matthews, a conductor on the Birmingham Passenger Railway. The alleged assault consisted in conductor Matthews ejecting Delaney from the car on Monday evening, from which facts in the case we believe the conductor did perfectly right in doing so. He got no bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED MISDEMEANOR.

E. F. Mevay, who keeps a livery stable on Irwin street, made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging James Call with misdemeanor, under the Livery Stable Act of 1855. It is alleged that the defendant did, by reckless driving, break a buggy belonging to deponent, damaging it to the extent of sixty-four dollars. Warrant issued.

**Public Amusements.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Jean Hosmer's engagement will conclude this evening, when she will repeat her performance of "The Poor Girl." Her engagement has not been pecuniarily successful, but she has won many admirers by her fine portraiture of character. She should have a crowded house this evening.

THEATER.—There was a large audience here last night to witness Miss Leo Hunson's performance of "Marpa," which play was well put upon the stage. It will be repeated this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—Gen. Tom Thumb and wife and Commodore Nutt and wife will exhibit at Masonic Hall on Saturday, for one day only.

JAIL COMMITMENTS.—There were eleven commitments for drunkenness and vagrancy on file in the office of the jail yesterday—ten from Mayor Brush and one from Mayor Drum.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.—A monthly meeting of City Councils will be held on Monday next. Allegheny Councils meet on Thursday evening. It being a regular semi-monthly meeting night.

ARRESTED ON A BAIL PIECE.—Frank McDevitt, charged with aggravated assault and battery, was arrested on a bail piece and lodged in jail to await trial.

ALGEO's new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)


**The Largest and Best**

Stock of Trunks now in this city, is at Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street.

**Sewing Machines**

Sold on installments of five or ten dollars a month, at the office and salerooms of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 127 Wood street.

**Going to Europe.**

Parties anticipating a visit to Europe should not fail to secure one of Liebler's Trunks. They are the best in the city.

**Go at Once and See**

The new Chromos just received by Mr. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 Sixth street.

**For Black Worms and Pimples.**

On the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy, prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 10 Bond street, New York. Sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers. WS

**New Chromos.**

Mr. Dabbs has just received a new lot of chromos and they are worth seeing. Some of them are entirely new. All chromos sold by Mr. Dabbs are of the best quality and after the most celebrated painters of Europe and America.

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Made that sews from two spools and does not require winding of the under thread, is the celebrated Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Machine. Office and salesroom 127 Wood street.

**Beautiful Chromos.**

Go at once and see the new chromos just received by Mr. Dabbs, the celebrated Photographer, No. 46 and 48 Sixth street. The Roman Mother and Wistfulness are very fine, and are the most beautiful chromos we have ever seen.

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Sewing Machine in the world is the Grover & Baker. Salesroom for the sewing machine manufacturing. Office and salesroom 127 Wood street.

**Go at Once**

And see new Chromos just received by Mr. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 Sixth street.

**Summer Vacations.**

The Iron City College, it will be remembered, has no vacation, the school being in continued session the year round. Consequently, persons who can, will find it to their advantage to attend during the summer and early autumn, when its classes are not so crowded as during the winter months. Circulars, giving full particulars, to be had on addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh. d

**Juniper Tar Soap**

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. w

**Special Sale.**

Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. On Thursday, June 24, at 1½ P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold without reserve, to close consignment, a large line new all wool two-ply Rag, Cottage, Hemp and Stair Carpets. Also, 850 yards of five Velvet and Tapestry Brussels. Sale positive. For particulars see advertisement. H. B. Smithson & Co.

**No Sewing Machine Company**

In Pittsburgh offer as liberal inducements or give purchasers as fine an opportunity of suiting themselves, as they manufacture more different styles of machines, and make both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch, as the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 127 Wood street.

**Exemplary Sale of Elegant Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, Carpets, &c.**

On Thursday, June 24, at 9 A. M., and 1½ P. M. at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold without reserve, the largest and finest assortment of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture offered this season, embracing in part large line Hair Cloth and Rep Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges of all styles and qualities, Marble-top and Plain Dressing Bureaus and Washstands, Parlor and Cabin Chairs and Rockers, large lot of fine Feathers, &c., &c. Goods now in Safes at private sale. For full Three fireproof particulars see advertisement of H. B. Smithson & Co.

**To Remove Moth Patches,**

Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all Druggists. WS

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Either an elastic stitch or lock stitch, rented by the week or month, at the office of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 127 Wood street.

**Words of Weight for Wives and Mothers.**

The superiority of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS over all other tonics and correctives, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, and all complaints of the visceral organs, and as a preventive of malarious disorders, is proverbial; but perhaps it is not so generally known that the ingredients of this famous invigorant and alterative exercise a powerful and most beneficial influence in that numerous and distressing class of ailments, of which so many thousands of delicate women are the patient, uncomplaining victims. The special troubles of the sex, commencing with the dawn of womanhood, and extending over a period of from thirty to thirty-five years, are as readily and certainly relieved by the operation of this admirable vegetable preparation, as any of the complaints common to both sexes, for which it is recommended as a specific. The attention of mothers is invited to its balsamic effect in those peculiar cases of functional irregularity and irritation, which, when neglected or maltreated, destroy the health and shorten the lives of so many invalids. There is no need for the powerful and dangerous drugs too often resorted to in such cases. The mild tonic and restorative action of the BITTERS in all the debilitated organs requires in its struggle to overcome the difficulty, and a vast amount of suffering would be spared to the sex, if they freely availed themselves of this wholesome vegetable invigorant, corrective, and nervine, and discarded the pernicious nostrums advertised by ignorant and mercenary charlatans.

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THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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To those requiring a limb we would say that our own experience has induced us to shelve a factory here that would make a comfortable and durable limb for a reasonable price. After trying a number of solid socket and padded socket legs, we have each found more comfort and usefulness in the "ADJUSTABLE LACE LEATHER SOCKET" than in any other made in the country. One of our number, a skilled mechanic, has charge of the shop. We have bought the right to use two of the best patents, and by experience we hope to improve in every way that will add to the comfort, durability and appearance of the limbs we make. We have put the price of our new legs at $250. Persons from a distance are only called to see the city while the measure and a cast of the injured limb is taken.

The saving to purchasers, as compared with Eastern prices, from $200 to $350 in the cost of a leg, at least $50 railroad fare, hotel bills and other traveling expenses, and then we are responsible for our limbs. *Better satisfaction than any one made in New York or Philadelphia.* If we can get an order we can maintain our factory at the above price, and we will refer to any examination before ordering.

We make to order and keep on hand a supply of stockings, braces, and appliances for injured or deformed limbs, also, crutches, canes, trusses, &c. For further information or circular, containing many testimonial letters from those who have worn our artificial limbs, address ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 4203 PENN STREET, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Pittsburgh, Pa. WS

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With Rack, for $1 25!!!

The Barometer Inkstand is probably the best Inkstand now in the market, constructed on scientific principles—NEAT, CONVENIENT and CLEAN. We have heretofore been sold in this city at $1 75 each. We have reduced the price to $1 25, which puts it at once the *cheapest, neat durable* and the BEST Inkstand in the market. There are hundreds of them in use in this city, and as yet we have to hear of a single fault. An imitation has been put in the markets at a reduced price, but they can easily be detected by the flimsy character of their construction. We have them without the Rack at $1 00 each.

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**HOTELS.**

**Huntingdon Warm Springs.**

The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel, with large, airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest, with grand mountain scenery; elegant baths and bath houses, supplied from the clear, crystal waters of the famous Springs, so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, &c.; billiard table, bowling alley, &c.; play grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.

EXCURSION TICKETS

Have been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh to this place at about half price. Hacks connecting with railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs.

Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants. Reference is to Dr. H. T. Coffey, James Verner and Hon S. A. Purviance.

JAMES MATLES.

Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.

**BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.**

THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT

Will be open for the Reception of Visitors

ON THE 10th DAY OF JUNE,

AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15TH.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over a level, turnpike road, to the Springs.

Parties from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh can reach this point direct in the Springs, in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and Baggage checked through.

Orders will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.

BEDFORD WATER will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates at the Springs:

Half Barrels, (Mulberry) 21 gallons.....$5 00
Half Barrels (Iron) 21 gallons.....4 00
Whole Barrels (Oak) 42 gallons.....8 00

All communications to be addressed to Proprietor Bedford Mineral Springs

**STOCKTON HOTEL,**

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Will Open on the 24th of June, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year, with ample accommodation for nearly One Thousand Guests, and is second to none in any of the leading Hotels in the United States. For terms, &c., until then, address

PETER GARDNER, Proprietor.

eod No. 307 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

**CRESSON SPRINGS.**

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT,

situated on the summit of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, 2,200 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15TH DAY OF JUNE. The build ings have been refitted with the exception of those recently renovated and newly furnished. Excursion Tickets will be issued at the Pennsylvania Railroad, at